

A FACTUAL ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRE OF CHINESE
CIVILIANS AND DISARMED SOLDIERS AT NANKING BY JAPANESE TROOPS
AND OF THE ROLL OF THE DEAD CORPSES BY THE RED SWASTIKA
SOCIETY IN NANKING

In December 1937, when the Chinese National Government removed from Nanking, an 'International Committee' was organized by leading merchants and missionaries, both Chinese and foreign. Japanese authorities agreed to the proposition that the area west of Tsung-Shang-Pei Road and north of Han-Tsun Road should be reserved as the Refugees' Zone and the Red Swastika Society was authorized to take care of the relief work therein.

On December 13th, when the Japanese IJA SUI Unit entered Nanking through the Kwang-Hua-Meng Gate, and the Chinese Army retreated towards the river bank at Shiakweng, civilians and disarmed soldiers and officers either fled into the Refugees' Zone or sought hiding all around, totalling more than 200,000. The Red Swastika Society, with the assistance of American missionaries and professors, established 'soup stations' to feed them daily and to maintain order.

Those who were outside the Refugees' Zone were subjected to atrocities of various kind, such as burning, murdering, raping, almost without exception. The victims included both civilians and disarmed servicemen, in and around Nanking.

1. Massacre.

Japanese troops conducted search all around, shooting people at a distance or bayoneting people who were near. Even chickens and dogs were killed. The next day, December 14th, after breaking through the Yeh-Kiang-Meng Gate, they again conducted house to house search, killed everyone they met. At the Factory of Ho-Chi Co., some thousand of civilians and disarmed troops were taken prisoners, and hundreds at Pao-Ta-Chiao. They were sent to a godown at Mei-Ten-Kong, and the gates of the godown were then closed. Japanese massacred them by machine guns and then poured kerosene on their corpses and set fire to them. The same process was repeated to thousands of Chinese soldiers, at Lao-Iu-Shan, Shiakweng, after being disarmed. Outside Yeh-Kiang-Meng, the Pagoda Bridge there was destroyed by the Chin so troops in retreating. The Japanese troops drove every able-bodied civilian whom they arrested all around Shiakweng to the water from the broken bridge. They numbered hundreds. Japanese were amusing themselves at the tragic and desperate sight of the victims struggling in vain to save their lives in the running water. More than 200 policemen outside Nanking were bound and put around

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a hole in the ground. The hole was then filled with ke-rosene and set a fire. The police-men were all burnt alive in agonizing death. The above cases merely illustrated other numerous atrocities which the Japanese committed in Nanking in a similar way.

2. Rape

Japanese troops raped almost every female, from young girls to old women, and often raped them repeatedly by turns until the victims died. Even after their death, bayonet stabs and cuts were made to their corpses and hard articles were thrust into their vaginas, apparently to amuse the beastly Japanese themselves. The most outrageous conduct was that against a family, once the relationship was established after a fearful interrogation. The father and daughter, mother and son, brother and sister were forced to engage in sexual intercourse, while the Japanese stood by, laughed and clapped their hands. Many refused, and thereby lost their lives. Such beastly conduct was really aimed at the destruction of Chinese morality.

3. Burying

After the massacre, dead corpses were found to be in piles both in the city and on the outskirts. The Red Swastika Society proposed to form a corps to bury them. The Japanese did not permit it until about one month later, so when the work actually began, the corpses were mostly decayed, or misshapen, and therefore impossible to identify. Many other corpses were brought ashore at Ta-Tang and Ho-Kou from the rivers. Frequently the Japanese pierced long wires through the bodies tying ten or more corpses together and threw them into the rivers. The total of the corpses buried by the Red Swastika Society was 43,071.

Attached is a chart of the work of burying corpses, the date, the description of corpses, the place where they were found and the place where they were buried.

the Seal of the
Nanking Branch Society, the World Red
Swastika Society

CHAIRMAN (signed and sealed) Mr. Tsung-Yen
VICE CHAIRMAN (signed and sealed) Mr. Chuan-Ying

DATE 6 April 1946

NOTE: A certified copy of the chart is available. A translation of it is with the Report of the Procuratorate of the District Court of Nanking prepared March 1946.